Flashback

Volume 68, Number 1, Spring 2018

Washington County Historical Society

118 East Dickson Street, Fayetteville, AR 72701
http://www.washcohistoricalsociety.org

Submissions

Flashback (ISSN: 0428-5573) is published quarterly in the spring, summer, fall, and winter as an official publication of the Washington County Historical Society. Send all materials for publication to: *Flashback* Editor, Washington County Historical Society, 118 East Dickson Street, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

There is no payment for articles published in *Flashback*. The editor retains the right to edit all submitted articles prior to publication.

Membership

Society membership is invited to those interested in preservation of Washington County history. Annual dues for categories of members are: Senior, Student, Public Library, $15; General, $25; Trail Blazer, $50; Explorer $100; Wagon Master, $250; Pioneer, $500; Statesman, $1,000; Empire Builder, $5,000.

Members are mailed *Flashback* each quarter. Available past issues are $6 each, postpaid. Add $1 postage for issues printed in 1951 through February 1972. Web site: washcohistoricalsociety.org or headquartershouse.org.

2017-18 Officers

President	Maylon Rice
First Vice President (Membership)	Lyle Sparkman
Second Vice President (Finance)	Jane Davis
Recording Secretary	Cheri Coley
Corresponding Secretary	Judy Brittenum
Treasurer	Teresa Ewing
Flashback Editor	Charles Alison
Director of Historic Programs	Judy Costello
Past President	Kim Smith

Board of Directors

Bobby Braly, Kathy Cande, Margaret Clark, John Paul Davis, Don Deweese, Dave Edmark, Theresa Ewing, Bill Kincaid, Carolyn Leonard, Allyn Lord, David Martinson, Dee Ness, Susan Parks-Spencer, Dustin Seaton, Jackie Stites

FLASHBACK

Journal of the Washington County Historical Society

Preserving Our Past for Future Generations

Volume 68 Spring 2018 Number 1

CONTENTS

Fayetteville's Co-op: 45 Years and More ..... Page 3
By Joshua Youngblood

Bunyard Road of South Washington County ..... Page 15
By Denele Campbell

The Abstract to Cove Creek Farm ..... Page 29

Professor Joseph E. Thalheimer ..... Page 32
By J.B. Hogan

Washington County Rangers ..... Page 43

1935 RAZORBACK YEARBOOK

On the Cover: A drawing of the University of Arkansas Board of Publications includes caricatures of journalism professors Joseph Thalheimer (upper left) and Walter J. Lemke (lower right) as well as administrators and student journalists who served on the board.

Fayetteville's Co-op: 45 Years and More

By Joshua Youngblood

Ozark Natural Foods, Fayetteville's cooperative grocery store, celebrated its 45th birthday in fall 2016. It has seen a lot of changes over those many years, but its growth and evolution, and setbacks at times, have always been a part of the community that created it. The co-op has meant different things to different people: a source of healthy food where there wasn't one, a tool for radical change, a means for farmers to make a living, a shared financial investment, and even a way to feel like they were changing the world a little at a time.

For Eden Reif, whose parents were founding members, her connection with the co-op goes back all the way to the beginning. Her earliest memory was "sitting in a puddle of sunshine in our living room." As someone divided up a huge box of raisins, she got to eat the ones that dropped. So, Reif says, she was even then, "keenly interested in the process" of staring a food co-op.

Not all of those with the determination and idealism to establish a food co-op in 1971 were the people that one would have associated with the small Ozarks town. Activist and writer Joe Neal wrote in a January 1977 edition of *The Grapevine*, "the history of the Coop is the history of Fayetteville's version of the American counterculture experience of the 60s and 70s."

The "Brown Rice Army," as Neal dubbed the hippies and back-to-the-landers, radicals and health nuts, built a thriving business during the post-Vietnam War recession by demanding more consumer choices and pouring heart and soul into making their vision a reality. "The idea of the Coop has been to blend ideology and elbow grease, theory with practice, the brown rice army marches on."

After moving to Fayetteville, Cecelia Hitte was inspired by the co-ops in Berkeley, California, and she wanted to find a way to get

good food for people working together. The legend goes that she wrote more than 100 letters trying to locate sources of wholesale organic and natural food that could be delivered to Fayetteville. On October 4, 1971, ten folks met on the porch of Jerry and Maryetta Price's little place at 823 N. Storer to discuss options for establishing a buying club or, if they were really being ambitious, a store. The Prices had also just moved to Fayetteville from California, by way of British Columbia, although Maryetta was originally from the Missouri Ozarks. After another meeting at a church on Maple Street across the street from the University of Arkansas, twenty like-minded people joined together, purchasing twenty $5 lifetime memberships.

To fill the orders, the Prices drove to the Arrowhead Mills warehouse near Jerry's Aunt's house in Texas to pick up bulk staples. The first $200 food order arrived in November, and what would eventually become a 15 million dollar a year business, still cooperatively-owned by nearly 10,000 members, became a reality.

Cecelia became the first manager, often working out of her house at the corner of Stone Street and Hill Avenue. Once orders started coming in, co-op members would pick up their portions from Cecelia or on the back porch of the Price's house, where Joe Neal lived for a while after the Prices moved out to land in south Washington County to start farming. The first real brick and mortar store that co-op folks could actually walk in was in the back of the Highroller Cyclery at 322 West Spring Street. The co-op quickly outgrew that space as well and moved to the old Ice House on West Avenue. That building, now demolished, was next to what is now Scarpino's across the parking lot from Arsaga's Depot in the historic railroad transfer building.

ONF incorporated as a cooperative business in 1974, the same year John Newman became manager for a year before the co-op transitioned to being managed by a staff collective. In its earliest years as it expanded quickly and relied almost entirely on volunteer staffing, it was difficult to find people to do all the work that was

ONF COLLECTION, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The staff of Ozark Natural Foods during the 1980s when the store was on Rock Street.

needed and serve on the Board.

Quickly running out of space again, the co-op moved a couple of blocks down Watson Street to the "The Green Warehouse," where Tracy King, Janice Ward, Ea Ruth, Martha Nacol, and Tim Fannon all served as managers. The Green Warehouse soon filled with other "counterculture" and like-minded businesses. These included the Summercorn Cafe, which began as "Jake's" in 1975, and the New Destiny Federation Warehouse. New Destiny became the Ozark Co-operative Warehouse, which would create its own integral place in Fayetteville history, at one point serving as the primary supplier of organic food at low prices to stores and buying clubs across the mid-South.

ONF COLLECTION, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Above, the front sign for Ozark Natural Foods when the store was on Rock Street. Below, Colleen Pancake, left, and other members of the co-op at the Rock Street location.

Current General Manager Mike Anzalone points out that the founders "did not choose to remain a buying club" made up of a small group of close-knit friends. Instead they chose to hand it off to the community knowing that it would face challenges and continue to change in the future.

One of the "crises" the co-op weathered happened in 1976 and 1977, as collective management lost money, and politicized factions pulled the co-op in different directions at once. The community rallied around the store after some Board resignations and several tense member meetings, donating money and encouraging more focus on selling food. The co-op rewrote its bylaws as the 1980s began and created an enduring set of governing guidelines that served well with a few adjustments for the next 35 years.

Of course the character of the co-op has changed a lot over the years. Like many other consumer cooperatives found in the early 1970s, co-op members did most or all of the work to run the store. Patricia Powell worked at the co-op and the warehouse after she first moved to Fayetteville in 1975. She had only known about shopping and buying food like most other Americans raised on conventional food and taught at supermarkets. The co-op and community of people she found there "provided guidelines for shopping as a young woman" and mother.

At the time she moved to Arkansas, the co-op folks were the only people concerned about selling good food for the community. It was the "place they felt best about." The co-op "set guidelines and a high bar for quality," something more common now than back then.

ONF was an essential resource for her as she and her partner, Jimis Damet, the founder of the Rocky Grove Sun Company, started a family and tried to pass along their commitment to healthy living and a better environment. Patricia "trained her daughters to shop how she learned as an early shopper at the co-op," and they shop there to this day.

Her experiences with the co-op over the years haven't always been perfect, and there have been times when she was frustrated and disappointed with ONF as an owner and as a community partner.

ONF COLLECTION, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Musicians of the band Still on the Hill perform at an annual owners' meeting.

In that sense, Powell's experiences reflect the concerns that many longtime ONF members have expressed at different times. All in all though, Powell said she was "glad it still exists even with disappointments." Powell went on to offer the wisdom that, the "co-op is bigger than all of us, and it serves a larger community than me."

The co-op moved to a house on Rock Street in 1985, taking over for Rainbow Earth Natural Foods. It was there that the little co-op finally began to transform into a full service grocery store. Even still, it was not easy trying to sell organic, local food and alternative health-care products while meeting the ideals of a cooperative and expectations of members that wanted their store be freer and fairer than the rest of world.

As a former board president and sometime worker-owner, Jeremy Tenhaken recalled, it was hard enough just trying to sell food. "It was hardscrabble to keep the doors open." Tenhaken was one of the earliest members of Outpost Food Co-op in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which he joined in 1971. He became a member of ONF when he was living in Little Rock in the early 1980s after getting some great

ONF COLLECTION, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Staff and members on the deck of the Ozark Natural Foods store when it used part of the old Ozark Mountain Smokehouse on Dickson Street.

food, after a night out on Dickson Street. He suddenly realized he needed to get back into co-ops.

Although co-ops have led the way in making healthier, fresher, and organic food available in America, it was always touch and go, even for stores with devoted members like ONF. "If the major chains had sold brown rice, we wouldn't have had co-ops," Tenhaken said. John Newman came in again to turnaround business practices, and after evaluating staff performance, half of the staff were gone. At one point during the financial hardships of the 1980s at Rock Street, the Ozark Cooperative Warehouse was the only distributor that would supply ONF and even then it had to be "C.O.D." Meanwhile, some co-op members maintained that any profit was excessive.

Fayetteville had established itself by then as a natural food capital. The local farmers who had grown up with the co-op in the wake of the "back-to-the-land" movement provided fresh organic produce and local luminaries like Frank Head made Fayetteville a

ONF COLLECTION, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

major source of sea vegetables (yes, sea vegetables) and some of the first organic shitake mushrooms grown in the United States. Sweden Creek Farms, established by Curly Miller and Carol Anne Rose, has sold organic shitakes at the co-op since the 1990.

In 1993, the co-op moved again for a larger more prominent location on Dickson Street. With the help of longtime member and renowned Fayetteville businessmen, Frank Sharp. As the co-op gradually matured, its members grew up too. During the 80s and 90s, the annual Owner Meetings at Lake Wedington were like yearly family gatherings where now two generations of members and their kids and a tight-knit staff celebrated together along with legendary local musicians like Curly and Carole Anne's traditional music group, The Old 78s, and Still on the Hill played.

The last and biggest move ONF made was when they took over the large anchor spot at the north end of the Evelyn Hills shopping center in 1999 that had been a Montgomery Wards department store previously. Tenhaken remembered that, even then, after 28 years early members asked, "Why would the co-op move all the way up

ONF COLLECTION, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Staff and members on the deck of the Ozark Natural Foods store when it used part of the old Ozark Mountain Smoke-

there?" If ONF was a pioneer in "Midtown," Fayetteville has more than caught up.

People have joined the co-op for lots of different reasons over the years. As the store has grown and professionalized over the decades, staff and management have heard time and time again something along the lines of, "It just doesn't feel like a co-op anymore." Members don't get discounts off the top and they don't get to help out with cutting cheese and individually bagging lentils. (And staff don't take their salaries out of the till anymore!) The co-op also doesn't reflect left-wing politics or the counterculture the way many members thought it did. Tenhaken, trying to explain what seems sometimes like a "loss of energy," said that as the store became a more established institution serving increasingly more diverse members and shoppers, Fayetteville itself found other avenues to pursue progressive political agendas and agitate for social change.

General Manager Mike Anzalone still looks back to the first co-operative in Rochdale, England, founded by 28 workers in 1844, as the inspiration for what ONF does. "We still have the luxury of having close ties to the few people who set this experiment in motion," Anzalone says. "It was their idealism and their willingness to work with their neighbors that has offered us our example."

That last move to 1554 N. College Ave. was a final gamble for the co-op, and the store almost went bankrupt. New General Manager Alysen Land, who would lead the co-op until 2016, and Will Bayley got the books back in order and tightened the business practices, beginning an era of prosperity that witnessed exponential growth in members and year-after-year of profits distributed to the ownership.

The clearest indicator of the co-op's prosperity in the first decade of the 21st century was when the co-op purchased the building in 2008, including huge storage and dock spaces and the areas occupied by another business next door. As part of its plan to shore up its financial footing in anticipation of increased competition from the growing natural foods sector, the co-op paid off the loans for the building entirely in 2012. Some members didn't agree with that decision, and the co-op once again found itself working to make members, new and old, feel like the co-op still expressed their values.

Recently ONF opened a community room for cooking classes, board meetings, and other owner and community meetings. Also, ONF just opened The Homestead next door as an expansion of its growing pet supply, farm feed, and gardening supply business, which opens in the back as the winter location for the Fayetteville Farmer's Market.

Since ONF paid off the building, ONF has been discussing additional expansion and growth opportunities. In response to the recent entry of national natural foods store chains into the Fayetteville, ONF has looked at other strategies in order for the cooperative to better serve its owners and to prioritize community partnerships. The co-op began a partnership with the Apple Seeds education nonprofit again after several years, supported Tri-Cycle Farms and other local service organizations, increased its free classes, and offered even more assistance start-up businesses.

The natural foods industry and co-ops have seen an ebb and flow of what customers want, as well as organic standards. But, as Anzalone points out, ONF adheres to the higher standards established by the early members. "We are charged with fostering the growth of organic farming, supplying and educating our members about the issue of food and food production."

At the end of the day though, the co-op still has a simple job to do. As Mike Anzalone, who became General Manager in August 2016, says, "We sell food." With all the other ways ONF has been involved with a changing Fayetteville, that's really still the primary mission of Fayetteville's cooperative store.

Join the Washington County Historical Society

Become a member by filling out the form below and sending it with check to:

Washington County Historical Society
118 E. Dickson Street
Fayetteville, AR 72701

Name_____ Phone _____

Address_____

City_____ State____ Zip_____

Email_____

Membership Levels (check one)

❑ $15 Senior, Student, Public Libraries
❑ $25 General Membership
❑ $50 Trail Blazer
❑ $100 Explorer
❑ $250 Wagon Master
❑ $500 Pioneer
❑ $1,000 Statesman
❑ $5,000 Empire Builder

Washington County Historical Society is a 501c3 nonprofit corporation. Gifts above membership of $25 are tax deductible.

Bunyard Road of South Washington County

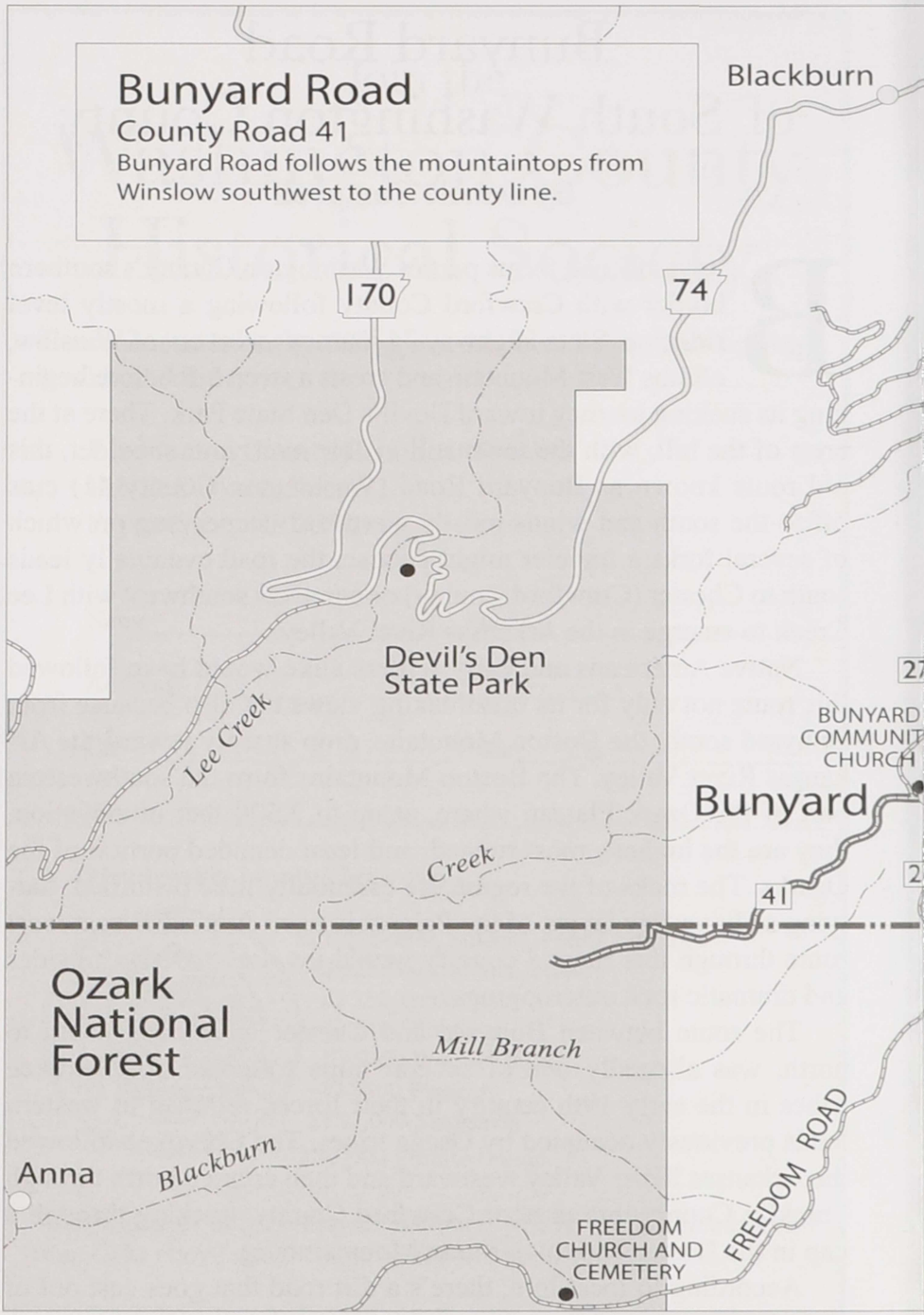
By Denele Campbell

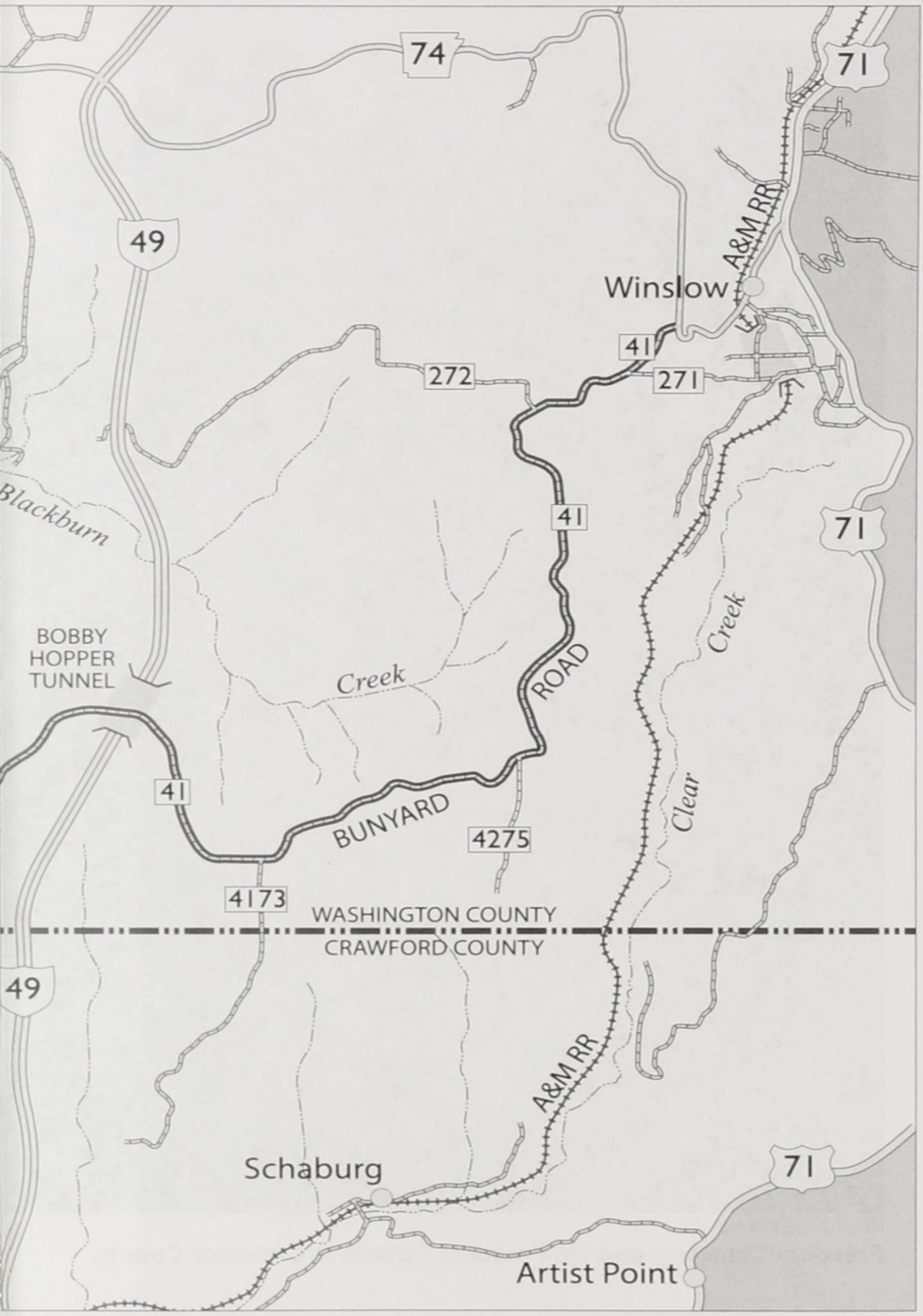
Bunyard Road forms part of Washington County's southern border with Crawford County following a mostly level ridgetop. State Highway 74 journeys west out of Winslow, climbs West Mountain and crests a steep hill before beginning its snaking journey toward Devil's Den State Park. There at the crest of the hill, with the town still visible over your shoulder, this old route known as Bunyard Road (Washington County 41) cuts off to the south and winds mostly westward. Depending on which of several forks a traveler might choose, the road eventually leads south to Chester (Crawford County) or connects southwest with Lee Creek to emerge in the Arkansas River Valley.

Native Americans and early settlers alike would have followed this route not only for its breathtaking views but also because from Bunyard south, the Boston Mountains drop sharply toward the Arkansas River Valley. The Boston Mountains form the southwestern part of the Ozark Plateau where, at up to 2,500 feet in elevation, they are the highest, most rugged, and least denuded portion of the Ozarks. The rocks of the region are essentially little disturbed, flat-lying sedimentary layers of the Paleozoic age.[1] Any other east-west route through this rugged country would involve extreme hillsides and dramatic rock outcroppings.

The route between Bunyard and Chester in reverse, south to north, was allegedly one of several trails followed by Cherokee tribes in the early 19th century in their forced removal to western lands previously occupied by Osage tribes. The Cherokee followed the Arkansas River Valley westward and then crossed north through Franklin County into eastern Crawford County, tracking through a gap in the Boston Mountains near Mountainburg.

According to local lore, there's a dirt road that goes east out of


Bunyard Road
County Road 41
Bunyard Road follows the mountaintops from Winslow southwest to the county line.
Blackburn
170
74
Devil's Den State Park
Lee Creek
BUNYARD COMMUNITY CHURCH
Bunyard
Creek
41
Ozark National Forest
Mill Branch
Anna
Blackburn
FREEDOM CHURCH AND CEMETERY
FREEDOM ROAD


74
71
49
A&M RR
Winslow
41
272
271
41
71
Blackburn
BOBBY
HOPPER
TUNNEL
Creek
ROAD
Creek
41
BUNYARD
4275
Clear
4173
WASHINGTON COUNTY
CRAWFORD COUNTY
49
A&M RR
Schaburg
71
Artist Point

Freedom Cemetery and the Freedom Church in Crawford County.

PHOTO BY CHARLIE ALISON

Mountainburg just south of the post office. It goes up the mountain and out to an old community called Lock. The gap is on the Lock road. A year-round spring at the gap fed a large, hand-hewn rock trough used for watering livestock. The site was marked at one time by a bronze plaque placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The imprint left by the now-stolen plaque can be seen on a large stone.[2]

Today as in the late 1800s, Bunyard Road leads to Bunyard Church and what was, at one time, a Bunyard community of sorts, all named after John Isaac Bunyard who settled on land there in the 1870s.[3] In the tradition of many early owners of large tracts of land, he deeded a couple of acres of family land for a church and school house, and a community grew up around it. Never a commercial center, Bunyard nonetheless remains a 'place' known to south county residents.

A Grundy County, Missouri, native born in 1840, Isaac Bunyard enlisted in the Union Army at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1861. His unit, Company B (or D in some records), 5th Kansas Cavalry Regiment, conducted operations against Quantrill's Raiders and served mostly in southern Missouri and eastern Arkansas, seeing action at multiple battles and skirmishes including the July 1863 Battle of Helena, Arkansas, and the capture of Little Rock that fall. The company posted at Pine Bluff that winter where Bunyard was mustered out March 10, 1864, due to illness and/or injuries.[4] Five years later in 1869, he married Illinois native Mary Elizabeth Hoke at West Fork, Washington County, Arkansas, and established his homestead further south on land that would later carry his name.

Washington County military pension records document an 1884 land grant to Isaac Bunyard. His original 160 acres lie along the east side of Section 31, Township 13, Range 30 (west of Bunyard and Wood's roads). In February 1885, he paid $450 for 165 acres contiguous with his land grant acreage and spreading east into the Wood's Road and Bunyard Church area. In 1888, he purchased another 40 acres south of the church along Freedom Road for $87.50, bringing his total holding to 365 acres. Bunyard's property encompassed virtually all the level mountaintop land in Sections 31 and 32.

The gravestone of Isaac Bunyard at Freedom Cemetery.

Isaac and his new wife resided in West Fork at the time of the 1870 census, but soon after took up residence on the Bunyard road property. The marriage produced seven children between 1870 and 1888. He filed for military pension in June 1879 as "invalid." His application names his disabilities as "disease of lungs, chronic diarrhea rheumatism disease of heart."[5] He received $8 per month until December 1891, when the pension increased to $12 per month.

Isaac and Mary Bunyard worked hard to make their living off this rugged land. Their oldest son, William Henry, married in February 1890 to a young woman named Missouri Lane. That August, Isaac and Mary deeded 40 acres to William (parcel lying along Wood's Road). The following January 1891, William and Missouri's daughter Sara Mae was stillborn. A year later in January 1892, a second daughter Iva Louisa was born. That August, for reasons unknown, William Henry died.

The loss of their oldest son must have been an emotional injury as well as a financial hardship. Close knit families of those times depended on each family member to help with the daunting tasks required for survival. With Isaac already suffering multiple ailments resulting from his war injuries, the death of his oldest son must have dealt an extra-heavy blow especially in light of an ambitious tree-planting project already under contract.

Washington County miscellaneous records document a contract between Isaac Bunyard and Stark Brothers of Louisiana and Missouri, wherein Stark Brothers secured a lien against 40 acres of Bunyard's land in exchange for the shipping-paid delivery of 2,000 apple trees. Bunyard was to plant and tend these trees and advise Stark on the progress of this orchard for a period of 15 years, during which time Bunyard would be required to deliver to Stark any two crops of their choosing.

Similar contracts were executed that year with several other Washington County landowners in that area, including L. Bruden at Armada (1,000 trees), J.M. Osburn at Sunset (4,000 trees), A.J. Smith at Brentwood (1,000 trees), A.D. Poter at Brentwood (1,000 trees), and D.H. Killman at Porter (1,000 trees).[6] Court records in several states track the experiences of farmers with Stark Brothers

The gravestone of Mary Bunyard at Bunyard Cemetery.

Bunyard Community Church, dedicated in 1939.

PHOTO BY CHARLIE ALISON

PHOTO BY CHARLIE ALISON

The interior of the Bunyard Community Church.

in such contracts. The company aggressively pursued its rights upon a farmer's failure to uphold the terms.

There were many ways to die in such remote, difficult places including snake bite, falling off a horse, and getting shot, but perhaps planting 2,000 apple trees contributed to William Henry's death. Full of rocks, the land would have made for slow going in getting so many saplings planted, watered and protected against marauding deer and other hungry wildlife. The other children helping in this ambitious project of tree planting were Annie Laurie, age 20; David Jonathan, age 17; Emma, age 15, James Wesley, age 11; George, age 9; and Lucy Kate, age 4. George died in 1895 at age 12. Evidently, William's death notwithstanding, the Bunyard family met the terms of the agreement and retained control of its land.

Oldest daughter Annie Laurie Bunyard married Samuel W. Caudle in 1897 and produced seven children as noted in the 1900 census. According to the 1910 census, there were an additional five Caudle children between the ages of 4 months and 9 years also residing in

the household. These must have been the children or grandchildren of Samuel's older brothers Sion Record Caudle or John Henderson Caudle.

These families formed a considerable percentage of early settlers whose descendants continue to inhabit Washington County. John Henderson Caudle had married Sarah Winn, daughter of Eli Winn and Matilda McKnight and granddaughter of James Minor Winn and Nancy Ann Bloyed (Bloyd) of West Fork, who married in 1833. Nancy's father Eli Bloyd was among the first settlers in south Washington County. Surnames of other early families of the south county who intermarried with the Bunyards and Caudles or their in-laws include Pitkin, Harp, Stonesifer, Seratt, and Arnold.

The Isaac Bunyard family is listed in the 1880 Crawford County census for Cedar Township. The 1910 census finds the family with one child remaining in the home, along with an 18-year-old servant. Isaac died in 1911 at Armada and is buried at Freedom Cemetery.

According to the 1898 map of the Winslow quadrangle as notated by the U.S. Geological Survey, three side roads branched off Bunyard Road and headed southeast toward the railroad. The first side road, now Washington County 4275, originally ended at a whistle-stop named Frisco (very near Porter). The second, now Washington County 4173, continued to Porter, also a railroad stop (now best described as the location where Schaburg Road and Schaburg Way adjoin, west of Mountainburg). The third, little more than a long driveway in the present day, originally extended south along the ridge before dropping down the mountainside to Armada, a railroad stop which last appeared on maps in 1910 and which was located just south of the joining of Riley Creek and Clear Creek.

Settlers entering these rugged Boston Mountain lands as early as the 1840s may have made use of existing Native American paths. In other places they carved out trails barely passable by mule. Some of these tortuous routes provided safe passage to Confederate guerrilla fighters in the 1860s and for outlaws from the 1870s through the 1930s. Like so many other roads in these regions, these three side routes off Bunyard Road were probably built as logging roads after the railroad opened the backcountry in the 1880s. For brief shining

moments, bustling little settlements like Porter and Armada sprang up along the tracks as everyone from two-bit gamblers to dry-goods merchants tried to make a dollar off the sawyers venturing into the virgin forest to cut railroad ties and fence posts.

Past the turnoff that used to go to Armada, Bunyard Road makes a big bend to the north where it is intersected by the north-south passage of Interstate 49 (previously 540) and the Bobby Hopper Tunnel (called Bunyard Tunnel during construction). The old road continues west briefly before arriving at Bunyard Church and the original Bunyard land.

At the heart of Bunyard Community, a three-way crossroads offers travelers the choice of north, south, and west. To the north, Wood's Road runs out about a mile before dying off. West, Bunyard Road continues several more miles, becoming increasingly rougher as it goes. Turning south just before the church, however, Freedom Road becomes Crawford County Road 273. Freedom Cemetery is located a few miles down. Freedom Road continues along the ridge for a tortuous six or eight miles before arriving at a junction of four routes referred to as the Old 12 Crossroads. So far, no records have been found explaining the name "Freedom Road."

Due west of the Old 12 Crossroads, the route leads toward Lee Creek to join the old Butterfield route coming south out of Strickler and heading down toward Cedarville. A second road, Kimes Tower Road, cuts off southwest toward Kimes Mountain. Southward, Freedom Road becomes Old 12 Road and leads into McCaslin Creek bottoms just west of Chester. Many of the roads extant in the late 1800s have long since faded away and others were interrupted and/or obliterated by Interstate 49 in the 1990s.

As much as such a thing existed in the rugged Boston Mountains before pavement and bulldozers, Bunyard Road was a thoroughfare that found the ideal route between steep mountainsides and narrow valleys. High and dry even in wet weather, by the Civil War the ridge-top route had become populated with homesteads, fertile fields, and spring-fed ponds. Many of Winslow's early families lived and farmed along Bunyard Road. Some of those names remain today on mailboxes along this dirt road, one of the many such routes

in Washington County that can take you just about any place you want to go.

NOTES

1. Roughly 540 to 250 million years ago.
2. The westward route of an early Trail of Tears emerges at Artist Point and is documented to there. From that point, it is speculation that it went north to Winslow following what is now Highway 71, then west on what is now Bunyard Road. The western half of Washington County was, at that time, part of land set aside for Cherokees. Only after petitions by white settlers did the boundary move to the current state line of Arkansas/Oklahoma. For more on this contested land (Lovely's Purchase), see http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=2940.
3. Google Maps and other Internet sites mistakenly name this 'community' as Banyard.
4. Graden, Debra, ed. Kansas Civil War Soldiers [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1999. Original data: Kansas Adjutant General Roll, Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865 Ancestry.com accessed August 19, 2014; For a narrative tracking the activities of the 5th Kansas, visit http://arkansastoothpick.com/2007/12/civil-war-arkansas-5th-kansas-cavalry-a-history/.
5. Washington County Archives, Historic County Courthouse, Fayetteville, Arkansas: Military Pension Records 1-138, 1-191, 1-205.
6. Ibid, Miscellaneous Records E-186.
7. http://jayandlola.familytreeguide.com/getperson.php?personID=I1051&tree=4904-9142&PHPSESSID=1447bffb63478169a1244a57f6650f7c accessed August 19, 2014.

The Abstract to Cove Creek Farm

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a reprint of a Flashback article from Vol. 1, Issue 2, April 1951.

By Marie Morris Rushing

Real estate deeds are peculiar things. They form the bone structure of history, though they are minus the flesh of detail and the blood of reality. Yet from the framework of an abstract one can catch the hint of romance and adven-

ture that went into the homesteading of our land.

When Lodowick Brodie and wife, Amanda M. Brodie, were granted a deed to the section of land we now own (in Buckner community, Highway 16 east) by President John Tyler (1820), the bone structure of two schools, two churches, two communities, began.

Brodie was followed by Albert B. Anthony (1839). Later, David Walker, brothers and sister owned the land. Charles R. Buckner, Nannie Walker Buckner's husband, inherited the 80 acres at the death of David Walker. In addition to this acreage, Buckner owned all the land that is now the Buckner community. However, J.D. Campbell seems to have granted an acre of land for school purposes in 1884, and in the 1894 E.L.Holt and W.E. Anderson gave one-half acre for the Friendship Baptist Church (Primitive) north of the schoool. Anderson allowed the land to be sold in sections for homes. In 1949 the school was purchased by the church from District No. 1 and is now used as a community and church education building.

From 1867 to 1879 Robert Braden owned our farm and the property north to the present Braden School. In 1879 he sold his land, with the exception of three acres, to Lee. The three acres were granted to the Braden School District. The school and community are still active.

Harriet Robinson and her brother Samuel willed the property to a couple who would promise to care for them until their death. Especially were they to care for Samuel. A peculiar and interesting agreement between Harriet Robinson and a George Watson was the granting of water rights, with the stipulation,"piping, raising fish, and allowing us to fish, and buying a calf from us for $40, also keeping filth and such from above waterfall."

Mack Morton, the canning factory man, and John Kinnebrough, religious leader, were once owners of our land. So many illustrious predecessors cause one to be in aw of even an abstract.

Call for Submissions: Prize for Writing Articles on History of Washington County

The Washington County Historical Society announces the ninth annual competition for the Walter J. Lemke Prize and the Lessie Stringfellow Read Prize with a call for articles.

Topics can be on any phase of Washington County's history or archeology, deal with an individual or institution connected with the county, and can address any time period. The competition is open to professional and amateur historians alike.

A $250 prize is offered in each of two categories: the Walter J. Lemke Prize for best article about Washington County history with preference given for subjects outside of Fayetteville; and the Lessie Stringfellow Read Prize, with preference given for best article about Fayetteville. Winners will be recognized at the society's annual meeting each October.

Manuscripts will be judged on their contribution to the expansion of the county's history; the originality of the subject; and, the use of primary and secondary sources. The manuscripts must be original material, and must not have been previously published; no more than 40 pages, typed, preferably with endnotes, which do not count toward the 40-page limit. The title page should contain the heading "WCHS PRIZE," the full title of the manuscript, the author's name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address.

Entries become the property of the Washington County Historical Society and will not be returned to the author. All submissions will be considered for publication in *Flashback*. The historical society reserves the right to award one or no prizes.

Copies of all entries in the Lemke Prize will be deposited with the Special Collections Department at the University of Arkansas Libraries. Entries may be mailed to Lemke Prize, Washington County Historical Society, 118 E. Dickson Street, Fayetteville, AR 72701, or e-mailed to charlie.alison@gmail.com by June 30, 2017.

For additional information on the prizes, please contact Charlie Alison at the above mailing address, at 575-6731 or at charlie.alison@gmail.com.

Professor Joseph A. Thalheimer: Better Known as the Mr. Chips of the University of Arkansas

By J.B. Hogan

In the fall of 1930, Joseph A. Thalheimer was hired as a professor in the developing journalism department at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville.[1] Skilled and amiable, Thalheimer would be an integral part of the department for almost thirty years, retiring in 1957 as a revered Mr. Chips-style professor.[2] Never one to draw attention to himself or his accomplishments, Thalheimer has now nearly dropped from university and public consciousness.

Teaming with Professor Walter J. Lemke, who had been hired to build the journalism department by university president John C. Futrall in 1928,[3] Thalheimer helped expand the department that now bears the name of the far better known Lemke.[4]

While Lemke certainly deserves the recognition given him — his accomplishments are legion[5] — Thalheimer, who was with Lemke virtually every step of the way, deserves a better historical fate than to be relegated to an afterthought, if even that is afforded him.

Joseph A. Thalheimer was born November 5, 1901, in the little desert town of Phoenix, Arizona. Now one of the largest cities in the desert Southwest, in 1901 the population of Phoenix was less than 6,000.[6] Thalheimer's early years are not well documented,[7] but after high school he graduated from both Stanford University and Columbia University. He worked as a journalist, including time with "one of the large Chicago dailies"[8] prior to becoming a professor. In 1926, he married Gladys Twedell also from Phoenix[9] and four years later the young couple moved to Fayetteville.

When Thalheimer arrived at Arkansas, Walter Lemke had already spent two years building the journalism department. But in the decade prior to their coming to Fayetteville, journalism classes,

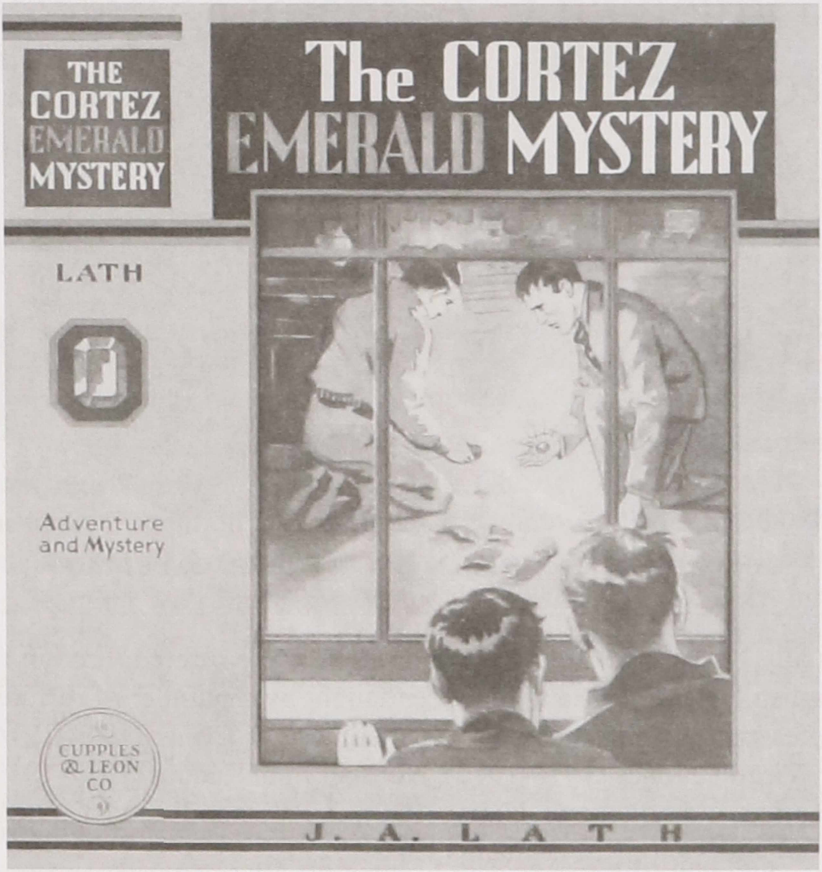
Joseph Thalheimer

Walter J. Lemke

usually News Writing and News Editing, were offered through the English Department, and had been taught by a number of different professors. Among these were J. Wainwright Evans (1914-1916), Dr. Virgil L. Jones (1916-1917), Norman John Radder (1917-1919), Maurice Eldred Votaw (1919-1920), J. Wymond French (1924-1926) and Victor R. Portmann (1926-1927).[10]

Perhaps the most intriguing of the early journalism teachers and easily the most controversial in the years before Lemke and Thalheimer came to Arkansas was Murray Sheehan. Flamboyant and eccentric, Sheehan, who was at the university from 1920-1924,[11] was renowned for riding a horse to class every day and for his frequent conflicts with university president John C. Futrall. A final spat between the two educators sent Sheehan packing from the university.[12]

In 1927, Sheehan's strange, satirical beast fable titled *Half-Gods* was published by the E. P. Dutton Company of New York City. Set in a fictitious Missouri town and college, the novel was nonetheless a clear and biting condemnation of the socio-economic power structure in Fayetteville and the University of Arkansas at the time. The



UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS LIBRARIES, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The cover of *Mystery of the Cortez Emerald* by J.A. Lath, a pen name for Joseph Thalheimer, 1935. Thalheimer also wrote *The Lost City of the Aztecs*.

book, while it drew national attention, did little to endear Sheehan in certain quarters of the local community.[13]

When Joseph Thalheimer, the polar opposite of Sheehan, brought his brand of amiableness and acumen to Arkansas in 1930 he jumped right in and immediately began teaching the core journalism classes of News Writing, News Editing, Feature Writing and History of American Journalism.[14] This freed Lemke to teach higher

level courses and run the News Bureau, which provided, among other services, publicity for the university sports teams. During his first four years at Arkansas, Thalheimer's teaching load remained the same but in 1934 he began co-teaching Newspaper Problems and Policies with Lemke. That year Thalheimer was also promoted to assistant professor.[15]

Besides the additional classes now offered to aspiring journalism students, the decade of the 1930s was active in other ways as well. In the spring of 1932, for example, a dozen journalism students, under the supervision of Lemke and Thalheimer, were bused to several towns around the state to write and edit an issue of the local newspaper. Among the recipients of this student invasion were the *Russellville Courier-Democrat*, *Pine Bluff Commercial*, *Hope Star* and *Texarkana Press*. In Ernie Deane's brief history of the University of Arkansas journalism department, he tells of an amusing – possibly apocryphal – headline in the Russellville paper regarding the student onslaught. "UA Journalists Due Tomorrow," the headline read, "Will Edit This Paper/Have Punished Four Papers in State This Year."[16]

Among the better known students Thalheimer and Lemke instructed during this era, some of whom helped teach classes and all of whom became working journalists, were Johnny Erp, Marvin Hurley and Ernie Deane (the latter two helping out as instructors), and Marguerite Gilstrap.[17]

With Thalheimer carrying a yeoman's load of classes during the 30s, this allowed Lemke time to write columns for the local *Fayetteville Daily Democrat* and successor *Northwest Arkansas Times* (the name change took place on July 8, 1937). Among Lemke's columns were "This and That," "Ozark Moon" and "Angel Food."[18]

Busy as he was teaching, Thalheimer still managed to pursue a literary career as well. Although it is not generally known today, Thalheimer, writing under a pseudonym, published what are now referred to as young adult novels – adventure stories for boys. Using the name J.A. Lath (Lath are the first four letters of Thalheimer reversed), his books *The Lost City of the Aztecs* and its follow-on *The Cortez Emerald Mystery*, were published in 1934 and 1935, respec-

1935 RAZORBACK YEARBOOK

A drawing of the university Board of Publications includes caricatures of journalism professors Joseph Thalheimer (upper left) and Walter J. Lemke (lower right) as well as administrators and student journalists who served on the board.

tively. Both books were published by Cupples and Leon Company of New York City as part of their 1930s eight-title series: Adventure and Mystery Books for Boys.[19]

Life in the first half of the 1940s was, of course, dominated by news of World War II. One steadying factor during these uncertain times, at least for University of Arkansas journalism students, was the continuing presence of the solid and dependable Professor Thalheimer, who continued to teach the same classes he had for a decade. By the early 1940s, Thalheimer, always a popular figure with his students, had been dubbed "Smoky Joe" in reference to the ubiquitous pipe he was always smoking or holding in his hand.[20]

Thalheimer was promoted to associate professor by 1942[21] and throughout the war and the years immediately after, he continued to teach, serve on the university Publication Board and continue working behind the scenes as an adviser for The Arkansas Traveler and the Razorback annual.

The big news out of the journalism department during the war was a series of bulletins written by Lemke that served to connect old UA students, mostly his former students, with others who were in the service. These War Bulletins were considered of such importance in keeping folks in touch with each other and boosting morale that after the war Lemke was honored in a ceremony at Razorback Stadium where, among other gifts, he was presented with a new car.[22] Among the prominent 1940s students, many of whom served in the war, were Floyd Carl, Bill Penix, and Maurice "Footsie" Britt, who lost an arm in the war but came back home to eventually become lieutenant governor of Arkansas.[23]

By the time the 1950s rolled around, Thalheimer and Lemke had been teaching in the University of Arkansas journalism department for two decades plus. They were in the home stretch of their careers. In May of 1952, Lemke announced that he was stepping down from the chairmanship of the department,[24] possibly due to his added workload as founder and driving force of the newly created Washington County Historical Society.[25] As Lemke's heir apparent, Thalheimer would replace him as chairman in July 1952.[26]

During his tenure as chairman of the department, Thalheimer —

now elevated to full professor[27] — continued teaching the courses he had since the 1930s:

- News Writing
- News Editing
- Feature Writing
- Newspaper Problems and Policies.

The 1953-1954 university catalog shows he added classes in the Study of Mass Communications and Technical Journalism, reflecting the changing, modernizing world of journalism.[28] He continued to serve on the Publications Board, with long-time Professor Bunn Bell, among others, and as always was behind the scenes advising the *Razorback* annual and *The Arkansas Traveler* student newspaper.

As the decade slipped into its second half, Lemke retired from full-time teaching in 1956 and became professor emeritus.[29] The long-standing era of journalism at the University of Arkansas led by "Uncle Walt" Lemke and his steady, "well-loved colleague,"[30] the universally liked "Smokey Joe" Thalheimer was coming to a close.

The next year, 1957, Thalheimer himself stepped down as chair of the journalism department and, with little or no fanfare, retired. By that fall, he and his wife Gladys had given up their home at 625 N. Wilson where they had lived for years and left Fayetteville for their original hometown of Phoenix in the desert southwest.[31]

In 1959, with the Thalheimers still living the retiree life in Phoenix, Walter John Lemke retired as professor emeritus at the University of Arkansas. The Arkansas Traveler put out an eight-page special edition honoring the long-time father of Arkansas journalism. Besides Lemke's history of the department and his role in that history, the issue had innumerable letters of congratulations and well-wishes from former students and colleagues. One of the most entertaining letters was from one Joseph Thalheimer of Phoenix, Arizona, that was printed under the title "Iron Chips."[32]

Lemke had been compared by exuberant supporters to Mr. Chips, the nickname of the lead character in British author James Hilton's novella of the same name and the subject of a well-received 1939 English film also of the same name. Thalheimer used his good-

1957 RAZORBACK YEARBOOK

Joseph A. Thalheimer

natured letter to congratulate his old boss but he felt the need to bring a touch of reality into the general congratulatory mood.

"Uncle Walt has sometimes been called the Mr. Chips of the journalism department," Thalheimer wrote, but that "isn't too good a characterization of him. Mr. Chips' sympathy and understanding he does have, but also there's salt and iron and vinegar. There's a puckish humor and just a touch of irascibility which all add up to a beloved and unique entity – Uncle Walt Lemke."[33]

Within a year, "Uncle Walt" could have exacted revenge on Thalheimer's tongue-in-cheek comments in person if he'd been so inclined because his old second-in-command and his wife had moved back from Phoenix to Fayetteville. Taking up residence at 1017 Crest Drive, the Thalheimer's settled into a quiet life up among the hills of the quaint little university town.[34] While her husband seemed content to live out his retirement in the same calm and unobtrusive manner in which he had taught college students for nearly thirty years, Mrs. Thalheimer remained socially active, participating in various ladies and literary clubs.[35]

Towards the end of the decade, on December 4, 1968, Walter J. Lemke died of a heart attack. Thalheimer's old boss and the prime mover of so many university and local community activities and projects had passed. In 1988, the University of Arkansas honored Lemke by naming its journalism department after him.

Thalheimer himself, the easy-going, kindly professor of journalism, passed away just less than three years later on November 21, 1971. He was buried in Fayetteville's Fairview Cemetery far from his original Arizona home but close to the university where he had devoted the better part of his adult life.

Shortly after his passing, a scholarship was begun in Thalheimer's name and it is still going strong. From 2011-2017 alone, the program provided some $32,000 in financial aid to aspiring University of Arkansas journalism students.[36]

Nearly fourteen years after her husband's passing, on October 8, 1985, Gladys Twedell Thalheimer died. She was buried beside him in Fairview Cemetery.

In summarizing the life of Joseph A. Thalheimer, an unnamed

editorialist for the Northwest Arkansas Times offered some fine words with which to remember the beloved "Chipsian" professor.

"Smokey Joe, as he was best known to his students, was a happy, academic complement to the wide-ranging enterprise of his colleague … the late W. J. "Uncle Walt" Lemke. … Mr. Thalheimer's gifts included enormous loyalty to his students and to his profession. … He understood, better than most, that success is a quality of the spirit. That's a good thing to have in a teacher, and Mr. Thalheimer was, above all else, a fine teacher."

The sentiments expressed in this editorial eulogy and the affection which he engendered among his legion of students stand as evidence that Joseph A. Thalheimer, though never as well-known to outsiders as Walter John Lemke, was in fact a real life Mr. Chips and one of the finest professors in the history of the University of Arkansas journalism department.[37]

NOTES

1. *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, Ark., September 16, 1930.
2. University of Arkansas Catalog, Fayetteville, 1957-1958. Thalheimer was such a low-key individual that when he retired neither the *Northwest Arkansas Times* nor the University of Arkansas student newspaper, *The Arkansas Traveler*, seemed to take notice as no stories about his retirement were found.
3. "Fifty Years of Journalism at the University of Arkansas," Ernie Deane, the Bob Sanders Memorial Laboratory, Fayetteville, Arkansas, April 1981, p. 1. Journalism was then part of the English Department and Lemke also headed up campus publicity, which included sports promotion.
4. The University of Arkansas journalism department is now known as the School of Journalism and Strategic Media, founded 1930, Walter J. Lemke. Email correspondence from Professor Larry Foley, chair of the school, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, received by the author on January 9, 2018.
5. Besides his university work, Lemke founded the Arkansas High School Press Association and the Washington County Historical Society, among many other accomplishments.
6. A Glimpse of Growth: Metropolitan Phoenix Area Population, 1900-1999 Census Chart, Arizona Geographic Alliance, 1910 Census figures, Internet document, https://geoalliance.asu.edu/sites/default/files/LessonFiles/Sepp/SeppGlimpseS.pdf., accessed January 2, 2018.
7. We do know that his brother Walter J. Thalheimer served as mayor of Phoenix, Arizona, from 1938-1940, so the family had some prominence in the area. Internet document, "List of Phoenix Mayors:" Internet file, https://www.revolvy.com/main/index.php?s=List%20of%20mayors%20of%20Phoenix, accessed January 2, 2018.

8. *Northwest Arkansas Times* obituary for Mr. Thalheimer, November 22, 1971.
9. Ibid., obituary for Mrs. Thalheimer, October 10, 1985.
10. University of Arkansas Catalog, Fayetteville, 1914-1920, 1924-1926. The dates given are the beginning and ending academic year dates in which these professors are listed by name in the catalogs.
11. Ibid., 1920-1924.
12 "An Instructor Arrives," *History of The Arkansas Traveler: Profiles*, Internet document, arkansastraveler.typepad.com, accessed January 3, 2018.
13. *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, April 12, 1927.
14. University of Arkansas Catalog, 1930-1931.
15. Ibid., 1934-1935.
16. Deane, p. 4.
17. "15 Years in the Basement of Old Main," Walter J. Lemke, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, 1943, unpublished and unpaginated.
18. "Angel Food" was a frequently humorous column dedicated to the local Class D professional minor league baseball team the Fayetteville Angels. The column ran from 1937 into 1940.
19. "The Cupples and Leon Adventure and Mystery Books for Boys," Jennifer's Series Books, Internet document, http://series-books.com/cupples/adventure.html, accessed January 2, 2018.
20. *Razorback* yearbook, University of Arkansas, 1942, p. 110.
21. University of Arkansas Catalog, Fayetteville, 1942-1943.
22. *Northwest Arkansas Times*, April 15, 1946.
23. "15 Years in the Basement of Old Main," Lemke.
24. *Northwest Arkansas Times*, May 28, 1952.
25. The Washington County Historical Society was founded in late 1950 into early 1951 with the first meeting of the organization occurring on February 18, 1951. Among the attendees were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Thalheimer. Flashback, journal of the WCHS, Number 1, March 1951, p. 1.
26. *The Arkansas Traveler*, student newspaper, University of Arkansas, May 27, 1952, p. 1.
27. University of Arkansas Catalog, Fayetteville, 1952-1953.
28. Ibid., 1953-1954.
29. *The Arkansas Traveler*, March 28, 1956, p. 4.
30. *The First 100 Years: Centennial History of the University of Arkansas*, Robert Leflar, University of Arkansas Foundation, Fayetteville, Arkansas, 1972, p. 144.
31. *Northwest Arkansas Times*, September 9, 1957.
32. *The Arkansas Traveler*, June 1, 1959, p. 4.
33. Ibid.
34. Fayetteville, Ark., Telephone Directory, 1960.
35. *Northwest Arkansas Times*, October 10, 1985.
36. Email correspondence from Professor Dale Carpenter, University of Arkansas, Faetteville, received by the author on November 29, 2017.
37. *Northwest Arkansas Times*, November 23, 1971.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Fayetteville Democrat *printed farewells to two volunteer companies — the Pike Guards and the Washington County Rangers — raised to protect the northwestern part of Arkansas from invasion by Union forces. This is the farewell produced for the Washington County Rangers on May 30, 1861, not long after the state voted to secede from the Union.*

Washington County Rangers

Commanded by Capt. Kelly, left our city on Tuesday for their destination on the Border. This is a mounted Company, many of whom are from this city, the remainder from the county. — This company numbers one hundred as brave men as ever met any enemy. Previous to their leaving they were formed on the Court Square, when a beautiful Banner was presented to the Company by Miss Mary Stone, in behalf of the ladies of this place, in a very appropriate address, which was received by W.H. Brooks in behalf of the company. After the reception of the Banner, Prayers was [sic] offered by Rev. Thomas Stanford, this was the most solemn scene that we have ever witnessed. If there was one present that was not made to shed tears, they escaped our observation.

In parting with this company was as solemn to us as Capt., Bell. We have many warm and personal friends and one that is nearer to us than a friend. — We say to you as to Capt. Bell's, go forward and discharge your duty to your country and yourselves, resting assured that all will be done by friends that is necessary to sustain you in your devotion to your country. The following is the

Address:

CAPTAIN KELLY: — I have been honored by the ladies of Fayetteville, with the pleasant duty of presenting to you, and to the Company composing the Washington County Rangers, this flag which is the work of their hands.

Although it is not our place to become soldiers and take up arms in defence of our Country, still we claim it as a privelege [sic] as

well as a duty, to cheer you forward in the glorious work which you have so nobly undertaken.

We offer you this slight token in the cause of the South, and our appreciation of the patriotic spirit with which you have forsaken the endearments of home to meet the enemies of our country.

In support of the cause which this flag is intended to represent, we feel confident, that you will sustain that reputation for valor acquired by the people of the South in many a well fought battle.

The armies of America have been led to victory in every war by Southern men, and the South has mainly contributed to add lustre to the stars and stripes — the flag of our once glorious Union — now descrecrated by the poluting [sic] torch of Northern fanatics into whose hands it has fallen.

The conduct of the people of the North in the readiness with which they have volunteered to engage in a war upon the rights of the South, affords striking contrast to their indifference when called upon to fight a foreign foe.

Urged on by a deep feeling of hatred they have commenced a crusade which if not successfully resisted will result in the desolation of our homes and the destruction of all we hold most dear.

Our own county of washington [sic] has [illegible] responded to the call for soldiers to repel our foes. One company of brave soldiers have already marched for the frontier and you will soon follow. Our best wishes will go with the gallant volunteers of Washington, and our prayers shall ascend in their behalf to a throne of grace and no doubht they will be heard and answered.

In conclusion, permit me to ask you that when in the hour of battle your eyes shall rest upon the flag which is now committed to your charge, you will remember the anxious hearts which beat for you at home.

Make a Gift That Gives Back to You

You can leave a legacy for the Washington County Historical Society and secure a guaranteed income stream during your lifetime. How? Through a charitable gift annunity at Arkansas Community Foundation.

A charitable gift annuity is a contract between you and Arkansas Community Foundation. Under the arrangement, you transfer assets to the Foundation in exchange for a commitment from the Foundation to pay you a fixed sum for the remainder of your lifetime. After your death, the remaining principal and income is retained by the Foundation and used to support the programs of the Washington County Historical Society.

Current Rates (subject to change)			
Individuals Ages	Rate	Couples Ages	Rate
65	4.7%	Husband 65, Wife 60	4.0%
70	5.1%	Husband 70, Wife 65	4.4%
75	5.8%	Husband 75, Wife 70	5.8%
80	6.8%	Husband 80, Wife 75	5.3%

Rates are for illustration purposes only. The Arkansas Community Foundation will design a gift annuity to benefit you and the Washington County Historical Society.

Through a charitable gift annuity, you can increase your retirement income, postpone capital gains tax and receive an income tax deduction, all while making plans for a significant legacy gift to your community. Find out how you can support the Washington County Historical Society through a charitable gift annuity.

Contact Katie Tennant, executive director of Fayetteville Area Community Foundation, a local affiliate office of Arkansas Community Foundation. Contact her at fayettevillearea@arcf.org or 479-444-6880.

Flashback
Washington County Historical Society
118 East Dickson Street
Fayetteville, AR 72701

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Permit No.1